

# The Hartford Republican.

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## OUTLINES REPUBLICAN POLICIES.

**Ex-Secretary Shaw Opens Campaign in Louisville.**

**Democratic Policies Would Destroy Business, If Put Into Effect.**

Speaking at the opening of the Republican Campaign in Kentucky at Louisville, Tuesday evening, September 9th, Governor Shaw said in part:

"Instead of promising additional remedial legislation against monopolies popularly called 'Trusts,' thereby giving scope for constructive statesmanship suddenly developed within the ranks of that party it specifically promises to subject the big and abnoxious concerns to open competition with foreign production, by removing the tariff from their products. I admit that no corporation and no individual ever has sought to extend its operations or enlarge its plant under a tariff for revenue only or when such a law has been threatened. The remedy is therefore too far reaching. Unable or unwilling to study conditions and to think out remedies appropriate and fitting thereto, the man of Eloquence seems to have about shut his eyes and trust into his platform a proposition analogous to that of hamstringing an entire drove of horses because it happens to contain one or more kickers. The Republican Party uses kicking straps which it readjusts from time to time to meet varying manifestations of viciousness, care being taken that the peaceably disposed be granted the greatest possible freedom of action and accorded the kindest possible treatment.

The United States Steel Corporation frequently has on deposit \$100,000,000 or more available cash. It need not be suggested even that such a strong institution, though it might be ultimately ruined by a tariff for revenue only, would certainly outlive any of its several hundred smaller, and many of them very small, competitors. The same would be true of every large concern.

Mr. Bryan also proposes to require corporations whose output equals 25 per cent of the aggregate American production of a given article to take out a Government license, and to forbid any corporation from producing more than 50 per cent of such aggregate. It sounds well and is relatively harmless where it is, but it would astonish the world and work no end of mischief if it ever should find its way into the statute-books.

In the first place it would be unconstitutional. Congress may say to corporations and to individuals engaged in interstate commerce: "You shall make no agreement in restraint of trade; you shall not conspire with competitors to advance the price of your product or to depress the price of your raw material; you shall pay the same freight rates as your humblest rival, and you shall not extort rebates." But it has not the Constitutional power to limit the amount of business which a corporation or an individual may transact. It has not the power to say: "When you shall have reached a given per cent. of an indefinite and fluctuating aggregate, you shall cease to produce until some one possessing both the inclination and the financial ability steps into the field which you now occupy." The proposition is so clear, so self-evident that the ordinary layman is not likely to be misled.

Viewed from another standpoint, the promise of the platform is equally unfortunate. I walked eight miles into the mountains, out from Spearfish, South Dakota, a few years ago to see what the President of the corporation owning the property believed to be not only a large deposit of tin but the only tin mines in the United States. If the hopes of those who have invested their money in that enterprise shall be realized a single corporation will produce not only 50 per cent, but 100 per cent of the output of American tin. If the promised law should go into effect the mine would have to close down before it began, for the platform declares "that no corporation shall produce over 50 per cent." What will Mr. Bryan do with the Gillettes? It has been intimated that one corporation a

ready produces far in excess of 50 per cent of the safety razors.

The United States is rich in marble. The deposits are limitless in quality and cannot be monopolized. Colorado has a mountain of white marble, out of which the Capitol at Washington could be carved. And yet the Vermont Marble Company, a single corporation produces, I am told, about 60 per cent of all the marble quarried in the United States. If the promise of this Democratic platform were incorporated into law, this great and admittedly unobjectionable corporation would have to dismiss some of its men and reject some of its orders until someone saw fit to open another quarry. I should dislike to witness such a condition for not one would care to open another marble quarry, or any other kind of a quarry, while the Democratic party was in power.

These instances might be multiplied by five hundred, each affording conclusive proof that the platform drafted at Fairview, and forced through the Convention at Denver, was designed for the sole purpose of carrying the election."

## URGES GROWERS TO STAND TO A. S. OF E.

**Prices of All Farm Product High --Result of Organization**

To the Tobacco Growers of Ohio County.

I take this method of calling your attention to some things of great importance at this time. Tobacco cutting is about over, and the time for selling near at hand. A number of growers have not signed and sent in their pledges. Buyers are inquiring about your tobacco, desiring to purchase. The Committee could not make sales until the pledges are signed and sent in. You have had a hard fight, but you have gained a victory. You have raised the price of tobacco from \$3.00 to \$9.00 per hundred. You have dollar wheat and corn, six dollar cattle, and eight dollar hogs. All farm products are high, and you are able to price your own products. These prices have been made by the A. S. of E. The opposition is at work. The auction house at Owensboro opens Oct. 1st. Independent buyers are all lined up ready to price and take your tobacco at their own price, as they have done in other days. Now what are you going to do? If you are going to stand to the A. S. of E., which is the only salvation for the farmers, let every local in the county send delegates and pledges to the County Union in Oct., and let us attend to our own business. Why go to other counties when you can do as well or better at home? We paid you more money for your tobacco last year than you ever had before. We think we can do as well or better this year, but I repeat we can do nothing without you co-operation. We want all members of the Finance committee to meet at Hartford on Friday, first day of County Union. The County Union meets the first Friday and Saturday in October 1908.

D. FORD.

## As to Free Wool.

We think the New York "Commercial" will prove to be mistaken in its prediction that a demand for free wool will be strongly pressed when Congress takes up Tariff revision. If such a demand is made it must come from the manufacturers of woollens. These gentlemen have memories, no doubt. They cannot possibly have forgotten what happened to them when free wool and lower duties on woollens were the product of the Tariff revision of 1894. Neither are they such fools as to suppose that free wool would give entrance for their woollens into world markets. The know better. What they need is the privilege of weaving woollens for American consumption. This they would not have in the event of free wool. Burnt children dread the fire.

## For Sale.

One double sawmill rig, (Bremen's make) log carriage 34 ft. long, two circular saws, one 52 inches and one 56 inches in diameter. One log turn, one log hand lap, pulleys, shafting and everything that it takes to make up a first class rig. If you want to go into the saw mill business, come and see this sawmill before buying. It is first class in every particular.

RENFROW & DEAN.  
917 Dundee, Ky.

## DR. NOWLIN AFTER MR. RINGO.

**Defends Ministry of All Churches.**

**Denounces Browbeating of Witnesses By Attorneys--Says Law Should Stop It**

"The man who robs me of my reputation does me greater injury than the man who steals from me my money, and the man who takes from the ministers of religion in Owensboro their reputation does the community more harm than the man who would blow every bank in the city of Owensboro into the Ohio River. If this be true, what are we to think of the man who would rob the clergy not only of this day and this city, but of all time and of every place of their reputation?"

It was in these words that Rev. W. D. Nowlin summed up his protest against the recent severe comments of Prosecuting Attorney Ben D. Ringo on the clergy when they interfered in civic affairs. A large congregation heard Dr. Nowlin, he having announced before hand that he would preach on the clergy in civic affairs, and it being generally understood that he would deal with the recent courthouse occurrence very concretely. He did this, beginning by reading the eleventh chapter of the Second Corinthians. He also read the editorial from the Louisville Post, commenting adversely on the remarks of Mr. Ringo on the clergy.

He dwelt on the witchcraft persecutions in Massachusetts and declared that the civil authorities were responsible for putting to death of the alleged witches and added that not only were the clergy free from the charge of having put so-called witches to death there, but that a learned and aged minister was one of those put to death at the time of the witchcraft scare, and wholly because he declared he did not believe in Witchcraft and protested against the action of the civil authorities in persecuting and punishing people who were charged with being witches. He quoted several extracts from different church histories to show that the clergy had never done the violent or indiscreet things with which Mr. Ringo held them responsible. In this connection, he said:

"The Catholic and the Episcopal churches are often held to be responsible by ignorant people for many of the prosecutions and butcheries of the past and these are what Mr. Ringo must have had in view when he made his unwarranted assertions, but when the student looks into these things as a student he always finds that the clergy of these denominations were not responsible but that they protested against them, and that the wrongs were done by the civil authorities, sometimes in the name of religion, it is true, but always against religion. Who ever heard before of the ministers of any denomination precipitating anarchy and bloodshed as Mr. Ringo charges? These wrongs were in every instance perpetrated by politicians and demagogues who often did it in the name of the church and one not wholly ignorant of church history must know this. I am sure that Mr. Ringo made his assertion most ignorantly or most wilfully and I am inclined to think he did it ignorantly. I doubt if he has ever taken a course in church history or that he can even give the name of a single authority in church history."

In answering the charge of narrowness or ignorance of sociology on the part of the ministry Dr. Nowlin said he had been a business man before he became a minister and that he had dealt with his fellows and successfully and that afterwards he had taken the regular course in the Louisville seminary of his denomination, and afterwards took a special course in sociology at the Chicago University.

The speaker referred to the record of Luther and Knox and others of their class and showed that they had been opposed and persecuted by the civil authorities.

One period of the sermon was devoted to the matter of lawyers browbeating and abusing witnesses in the courtroom. He declared that this was an outrage and should not be permitted. "When I go to the senate,"

he added, "I intend to have a law passed that will put a stop to this and if I don't go to the senate, I shall try to get Mr. Tanner to pass the law when he goes there."

In conclusion Dr. Nowlin paid a glowing eulogy to the ministry generally, and was especially liberal in telling of the great things done in all history by the clergy of other denominations than his own, giving especial credit to the Catholic, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Methodist clergy and telling of the many priests and preachers who stood by their plague-stricken congregations in the south during the yellow fever ravages. He received the most marked attention throughout and as he spoke he was deeply in earnest and vigorous and positive in his utterances.

## HOPEWELL.

Sept. 15.—Miss Minnie Ford is sick at this writing.

Mr. Alford Russell and family visited his sister, Mrs. J. B. Russell.

Mr. Jack Coleman is on the sick list.

The protracted meeting closed at Paradise Sunday night.

The revival at Echols is being carried on with great success.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Russell visited Mr. Russell's mother, Sunday.

Mr. H. Williams is having chills.

Mr. C. H. Taylor returned home.

Mr. C. H. Taylor returned home from St. Louis Friday.

## A Comparison.

In free trade England the tax on necessities of life, is much heavier than in the United States, as shown by a compilation made in England and published by the Royal Statistical Society. The report shows a comparison of taxation on food and drinks by the leading commercial nations of the world. The figures cover the annual and per capita taxation on customs and excise on food, beverages and tobacco in Great Britain, United States, Germany and France. The four countries investigated show that the total revenues from taxes, excise and licenses, represent the greater share of entire revenue from direct and indirect taxation. The taxation of food, drinks and tobacco yields a large revenue per head of population in Great Britain, than in any other of the countries, being 70 per cent more than in the United States twice as large as in Germany and 18 per cent more than in France. The table shows that the taxes imposed upon foods in Great Britain are almost double what they are in the United States. This disproves statements made by Mr. Bryan and other low tariff abolitionists that the taxes upon the necessities of life are unusually high under a protective policy.

## Smith-Bennett.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Smith announce the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Mary, to Mr. Arvill Waggener Bennett. The wedding will occur in October.

## ROSINE.

Sept. 15.—Rain is badly needed in this community.

Several from this place attended the fair at Hartford, last Friday and Saturday.

Rev. Goodman filled his regular appointment at this place last Sunday evening.

Mrs. Prudie Sparks visited Mrs. Lissie Monroe Monday.

Mr. William Uzell and family, of this place have moved to the Mines recently.

School is progressing nicely.

The many children of this community who have had whooping cough, have recovered.

Artie Hines visited Lula Nimmo, Tuesday evening.

## WYSOX.

Sept. 16.—Miss Pearl Davenport spent Monday night with Misses Ula and Lillie Dunn.

Mr. Lee Nelson and wife, Mr. John Knight and wife, spent Sunday with their mother, Mrs. R. V. Davenport.

Quite a large crowd attended the fair from this community.

Mr. Rude Davenport spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mr. Ebbon Shultz.

For Sale.

One Studio Camera, 8 by 10, cherry finish, metal, brass, Bauch and Lomb rectilinear lens, iris diaphragm, B. and L. Shutter, speed 5 F. Burke and James automatic stand, plate holders and all attachments. The best Camera for studio work.

O. K. ROWE,  
Centertown, Ky.

Apply at this office.

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## TAFT SCORES COMMONER.

**Bryan Without Record Of Responsibility.**

**Voted For Govnian-Wilson Bill Wich Made Labor Helpless.**

At Cincinnati a few days ago Judge Taft replied to Mr. Bryan's comments on President Roosevelt's "Taft letter" in the following vigorous language:

"In my notification speech and in other speeches made since, I attempted to make clear my position on all the issues of the campaign.

"If Mr. Bryan has been unable to understand them I cannot make them clear. I stand on my record in office and what I have said.

Mr. Bryan should devote a little time to his own record, from which it seems to be struggling to separate himself with all the adroitness acquired in a twelve years' hunt for an issue upon which he can be elected President.

"The readiness with which Mr. Bryan in successive Presidential campaigns passes from one paramount issue to another shows that the chief consideration which has affected his selection of an issue has been its plausibility in attracting votes.

He presented the remarkable spectacle of one who has been seeking the Presidency for twelve years without success and without official responsibility and without the opportunity to test the various propositions which he has advanced for reforms, and yet of having the event demonstrate what a colossal failure he would have made in each instance had he been permitted to carry his proposals into the policies of the country.

He does not now say whether he is still in favor of the free coinage of silver. He does not now answer the question whether, if he were President, and an exigency should arise in which he would be called upon to exercise his discretion affirmatively to maintain the parity between gold and silver, he would exercise that discretion.

He has not permitted himself to discuss in this campaign the issue of anti-imperialism, which was the paramount issue in 1900, as he declared, and in respects to which the policy of the Republican party has been indicated by the event, so that tranquility and a good government exist in the Philippine Islands, and even the Independistas prefer Republican victory to Mr. Bryan's promises.

"He now says that he favors the more rigid regulation of the railroads. In 1896 he expressed the view that the railroads could not be regulated because the railroads would own the regulators appointed by law and therefore he was in favor of Government ownership.

We hear nothing from him on this subject. Instead by describing his platform not only as an announcement of principle but as a protection against uncomfortable issue, he has attempted to give bond to keep the peace with respect to Government ownership, which by its mere announcement showed its lack of the vote-catching quality.

He professes to have been the father and now to be the heir of the Roosevelt policies, and yet, in no campaign of the three in which he has taken part and two of which he himself led, did he make them the paramount issue.

Indeed in the Parker campaign, he took occasion to charge Mr. Roosevelt with militarism and with being completely subject to the influence of corporations only to see him win the greatest triumph of the world, and secure such an effective stamping out of corporate abuses as to elicit the admiration of the entire country.

Mr. Bryan professes to be the great friend of labor and yet he was one of the chief supporters in the passage of the Gorman-Wilson bill that made labor helpless for four years.

He then proposed as a remedy for the disasters to which labor was thus exposed, the issuing of a fifty-cent dollar which would have cut in half such wages as there were and would have led to the hardest kind of struggle on labor's part to restore its wages to its proper equivalent under the gold standard.

The country has been most fortun-

nate that the fallacy of Mr. Bryan's reform propositions has been exposed without the cost of putting them into actual Governmental practice, and it will be fortunate indeed if the danger of four years depression, to which it would be exposed in case of Mr. Bryan's election may be averted and if by Republican success in November and subsequent prosperity and by a clinching of the Roosevelt policies, he may be again shown to be a prophet without honor."

## Found no Symptoms of Diphtheria.

I examined a child of Sep Elliotts, on the fair grounds, last Saturday about 12 o'clock and found her suffering with fever and some soreness of throat. She didn't mix with the crowd but went to a distant part of the grounds and remained till early in the afternoon when she left for her home near Rochester, Ky., with the other members of the family who came with her. She had no symptoms of which diphtheria could be recognized or even strongly suspected, but her father stated that a member of his family had been treated for diphtheria a short time previously.

If the case should develop diphtheria I think there is practically no danger of any one contracting the disease from her. Another smaller child on the grounds had nettle rash. This latter case was seen by Drs. S. D. Taylor and S. J. Wedding, the latter being county health officer and to whom I refer all persons who may be sufficiently interested to wish further information in this matter. He will also furnish literature pertaining to the law governing the management of contagious diseases, free.

J. W. TAYLOR, M. D.

## FOR THE BUSY READER

John L. Vance, president of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association, has issued the formal call for the meeting of the association in Louisville October 22 and 23.

Gov. Charles E. Hughes was renominated on the first ballot by the New York Republican Convention in session at Saratoga. Gov. Hughes received 827 votes against 151 for James W. Wadsworth, Jr., and 31 for former Congressman John K. Stewart.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in a decision handed down at Richmond, Va., sustained the opinion of Judge J. C. Pritchard in the case of the Fleischmann Company and others against the South Carolina Dispensary Commission, holding in effect that a State cannot conduct liquor traffic, the being a private business.

Judge Taft's Western itinerary, which will occupy the time between September 25 and October 7, has been completed by Chairman Frang H. Hitchcock of the Republican National Committee, and Senator Dixon, director of the Western speakers' bureau. It will not be announced, however, until it has been approved by Mr. Taft.

## PALO.

Sept. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Feemster entertained a large number of friends last Saturday night. Refreshments were served, and music was rendered by the Palo band. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Feemster Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hines, Mrs. Clarence Funk and Master A. J. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Coward and little daughter Gladys Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Colburn and son Otis, Mr. and Mrs. Almon Duke Mr. Jake Duke and Master Edward, of Hartford, Mrs. Creese Wimsatt and son Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Feemster, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dooley and Master Archie, Mr. and Mrs. Pat Hoagland and children, Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Funk of Taffy, Mr. and Mrs. Dee Powers, Misses Ethlyn, Marybelle, and Maggie Jones, Ollie York, Misses ——— Westfield of Verna Pa., Lizzie Powers, Alsie Baughn of Sunnydale, Tenn, Rose and Fanny, Berry, Eva Hines, Messrs Viv Fulkerson and James Coppage Albert Baughn of Sunnydale, George Cox Wilson Jones Arthur York, Mr. L. Ubanks, Estil Allen, Iran and Ira Allen C. Howard, Rensaw Weller and Mr. Neal of Taffy, Kit Clifton, Orvil Berry Chilis Madden, Estil Maden, Chester Wimsatt. Many regretted that Arthur son of Mr. and Mrs. Feemster couldn't be present. He will soon return from the U. S. Army. All had a good time. ONE RPESENT.

## Bennett-Prichard.

Rev. and Mrs. R. D. Bennett announce the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Mary Jane, to Mr. John Hayden Prichard. The marriage will occur in October.